

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 882.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Greigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM, LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large Apple- and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

22 The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowles, Esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2300 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between small-Mountain creek and the upper salt Spring, entered in the name of Lump and Patterton—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Banklick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

SIRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, thorn docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark brown two year old FILLEY, rather tall than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them seen home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB, WILL, purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, Brown, } Superfine Cloths.
Blue, Mixed, White, } Cassimere.
Blue, Drab, Counterpanes, Furniture Dimity, Fancy cord, Extra Silk Gloves, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins, Corking do. Apron Check, Girth Webb, Beaver Gloves, Pot Paper, Silk Bindings, Fringe, Cotton Socks and Stockings, Ink Powder, Sewing Silk, Coat Moles, Nuns' Thread, Clouts and Tacks, Fish Hooks, Thimbles, Awl Blades, Hand saw Files, Stoughton's Bitters, Smelling Bottles, Knitting Pins, Gun Flints, Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Large White Plates, Blue and Green do. Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers, Wine Glasses, Card of elegant Pen Knives, Ladies' Elatic Garters, Sattin Shoes, An elegant assortment of Neck-lace,

A few set of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, GLASS, QUEEN'S & CHINA, IRON MONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT PETRE wanted, enquire as above.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool; with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *38t

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book

BINDER, who has been regularly

bred to the business in Philadelphia,

my orders for RECORD, AC-

COUNT, or any other BLANK

BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have

in hand, and shall constantly keep,

a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old

books re-bound in the neatest and

best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.

Gazette Office, }

Lexington.

Garrard, Esq.

TAKEN up by John Bruce Esq.

Fair county, an Iron Gray Mare,

or feet four inches high, one glass

ve the near side, a fiddle spot on

the near side, a small fore place on

the back bone near the hind part

of the fiddle, no brand perceptible;

appraised to 15 dollars—May 14th,

1803.

E. M. TERRIL.

A copy, Telle

BENJ. LETCHER, c. g. c.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term, 1803.

John Todd, Complainant,
Against
John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the next November term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

* A copy,
THO. ARNOLD, Clerk.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

June Term, 1803.

Thomas Bodley, complainant,
Against
Samuel Byers, and the children of John

Byers, heirs and legatees of Joseph Byers, dec. and John Parker and Robert Todd, executors, Elizabeth Parker, widow, Mary Parker, James Parker, Eliza Parker, Robert Parker, John Todd Parker, and Andrew Williams Porter, Parker, dec. all of said heirs being infants under the age of 21 years, by Archd. McIlvain son, their guardian, and John Maxwell, John McDowell, Robert McGowan, Henry Marshall and Robert Patterson, trustees for the Lexington Presbyterian Congregation.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Byers and the children of John Byers having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law & the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Heald according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A copy, Telle

THOS. BODLEY, C. P. C. C.

The Maicless History of JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN, for sale at this office.

Price gd.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFAC-

TURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Bogg's, opposite Capt. Marhsall's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at my house, on the Sycamore fork of Slate creek, on the eighth day of August next, it being the second Monday in said month, in order to perpetuate testimony and establish the special calls two entries made in the name of William Shannon, to wit: "May 10th, 1780—Wm. Shannon assignee, tenors five hundred and sixty acres upon a treasury warrant, on a branch of the Blue Lick fork on the South side, about twelve miles from said fork, including a cabin built by Samuel Tumbleston." Also thick lips, her breast hangs down five hundred and sixty acres, on the very flabby, her buttocks stick out the head of the above mentioned branch, more than common, she has got some near the knobs, including another small scars on her arms, small feet, cabin built by said Tumbleston and is very crafty. Whoever will company; and adjourn from day to day, until all things concerning the premises be done according to law.

JOHN HANKS.

July 11th, 1803.

*4W

PROPOSALS

By JACOB E. LEHRE,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL

To all that doubt or disbelieve the

Truths of the Gospel,

Whether they be

Deists, Arians, Socinians, or Nominal Christians.

In which

The true Grounds and Reasons of the

whole Christian Faith and Life,

are plainly and fully de-

monstrated.

5 By * * * * * A. M.

The Third Edition.

THE Editor has declined giving

the Author's name, for the same

reason as that given by John Payne,

who, speaking of our Author in the

Preface of a Book he had translated

from the Latin, says—

"As the fittest key to unlock the

treasures of this Heavenly Book,

and lay them open to common use,

it may be necessary to shew, in general,

the Ground and Nature of

CHRISTIAN REDEMPTION;

and it can scarcely be done with more pow-

er of conviction, than in the follow-

ing extracts, from the writings of a

great divine, whose name is not

mentioned, because names have been

known to endear error, and to keep

the eyes shut, from the sight of

truth."

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will contain upwards

of 100 pages, large Duodecimo;

printed on a Type of which this

is a specimen, and on good pa-

per.

II. The price to subscribers will be

Fifty Cents, each copy—One moi-

ety at the time of subscribing, and

the remainder on the delivery of

the work.

III. It shall be put to Press as soon

as 250 Copies are subscribed for,

and finished without delay.

LONDON, May 25.

A mail arrived this day from Hamburg. Our correspondent in that city in a letter of the 20th, informs us, that it is currently reported there that in the event of a war, France will take possession of that city and the whole of the Lower Elbe. A letter from a commercial house at Berlin, to one of the first houses in Hamburg, affirms, that the King of Prussia has promised a free passage through his states to the French army destined for that purpose.

May 28.

Our Port Letters of this morning will be found particularly interesting. That from Portsmouth states the arrival yesterday of the squadron under Sir Roger Curtis from the Cape of Good Hope, and of that squadron having taken yesterday noon, a French East India ship, estimated at one hundred thousand pounds value. The same letter brings an account of the capture of the Hazard sloop of war, which event Sir Roger Curtis learned from La Minerva at sea.

The proceedings last night in the House of Commons were particularly interesting and important. Mr. Fox made his promised motion for an Address to his majesty, to avail himself of the professed mediation of Russia to settle the differences between this country and France; and in the course of the discussion which ensued, Lord Hawkebury candidly stated the readiness of his majesty's ministers to explain their views to the court of St. Peterburgh, and readily to accept the mediation of that power.

But his lordship repeated what he had mentioned before, that no direct or specific offer of mediation had been offered on the part of Russia; it was merely of the slightest species of assurance of mediation. It was, however, admitted that, meanwhile, the contest into which we have again been obliged to enter, should be prosecuted with vigour, until views of mediation shall have been realized; and in consequence of lord Hawkebury's candid statement, Mr. Fox withdrew his motion.

Private letters from the Hague say—“The French army assembling near Nijmegen has for its ostensible destination the electorate of Hanover, but it is a curious fact, that this army is encamped upon the same ground, where, in 1688, the then Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III, under pretence of interfering in the dispute then subsisting between Prince Clement of Bavaria and the Cardinal of Furtenberg, collected the army with which he, in November in the same year, invaded England. It is true, that the Prince of Orange had a fleet of 50 sail of men of war to escort his transports; but it is equally true that the Corsican despoiler of the lives and liberties of Frenchmen, cares less about the loss of whole armies, than the Prince did for the safety of one single regiment.

Without any intent to alarm you, I have heard from good authority, that “French emissaries have for some days been busy in taking an account of the numbers, the names, and the tonnage of all vessels, even schufts, in our different harbors; and that they have in the same manner tried to procure the names and number of our sailors,” but in this they have been disappointed, as all our sailors are attached to the Prince of Orange, and detest the French, and have, therefore, already begun to desert and to conceal themselves. Some official encouragement from England, at this period, might bring you over many of them.

“I repeat again that my intention is not to create alarm; but vigilance, vigour, activity, and unanimity, are absolutely necessary to counteract the designs of a man, who believes in no other Providence but Fortune, and who hitherto, even in his most desperate enterprises, has never ceased to be its favorite. Remember, that if one army should really attack Hanover, there are already, in this country, in Brabant and on the Rhine, upwards of 110,000 men, which are augmenting every day by fresh troops.”

May 29.

The recent overtures of France for the renewal of peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the government to engage in war; after two years of insult and aggression, it were folly to doubt its hostility; yet without foregoing the advantage of the moment, our ministers have determined not simply to leave open the door to negotiation, but to promote, by all consistent facility, every intercourse which may tend to accommodation.

Reports founded on this fact, combined with some communications which the Spanish, Dutch and Russian ambassadors have recently made to our government, yesterday occasioned a rise of more than three per cent on our funds—Confirms on opening were in the morning at 58 3-4 being 2 1-2 above the prices at which they closed on Friday; they then rose to 61, from which they declined to 59 3-4, and left off at 60 1-4—This rise, although ascribed to reports of peace, we believe to have been occasioned by speculations, as to the means to be adopted by the ministers for raising the supplies for the year, conceiving, as we do, that there does not at the present moment exist the slightest probability of an immediate peace.

We have seen letters from Hamburg, stating, that the Senate had made an application to the court of Berlin for its protection of property in that city, in the event of a French invasion. These

letters add, that no answer had been returned. Bonaparte, in one of his gusts of passion, declared his determination to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent, and, in order, to do so, to occupy Hamburg, &c. Consistent with this plan, Portugal is to be seized, and annexed to the Spanish monarchy if she refuses to shut her ports against us; and Naples is to form another Italian republic, should the disobey the Consular mandate for our exclusion.—The recent march of numerous French corps into Italy, is supposed to have been combined with this project, the avowal of which has induced the Emperor to strengthen his cordon on the Venetian frontiers.

Accounts reached us yesterday from Jersey, of the 24th inst. which state, that two French transports, full of troops have been captured by our cruisers in Le Baye D'Aigueune—their destination is not mentioned. These accounts add, that great trouble prevailed at St. Malo fitting out privateers.

An expedition to Holland has been for some days talked of—but whatever may be the wishes of government on the subject, we question their present means for such an enterprise.

Bonaparte has intimated to the petty powers dependent on him, that France will not admit of their neutrality in war; they must be either allies or foes. Holland, Portugal, Spain, Liguria, Cisalpine and Etruria, will be involved in a conflict with a power which is nobly struggling for their liberties. We trust it is not possible that Russia, Austria and Prussia will submit to the exercise of a power, which would not only be unjust and oppressive in its immediate operation, but which, if suffered to prevail, must shortly prove fatal to the general independence of Europe.

Bonaparte has twice of late publicly spoken on the subject of his intended invasion of this kingdom. England, and not Ireland, he has declared to be his object of attack, as success in the former would ensure the fall of the latter, while although victorious in the latter, the former might still resist and baffle his enterprise. He talks of sending his army hither in row-boats during a calm, when our ships cannot act, a measure for which England is better situated than Ireland. That the Chief Consul is sufficiently enthusiastic to entertain such a project, is very credible; that he will be beaten should he attempt it, is very certain. Our fleets, active, enterprising and vigilant, ensure us protection from the insult of invasion; but should it by any accident reach our shores, can any man be so lost to the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, or so ignorant of our internal power, as to dread the issue?

The regency of Algiers is stated to have demanded 180,000 dollars from our court, as an equivalent for eighteen slaves, who made their escape from Gran in an English vessel. The Spanish cabinet has paid all arrears due to the Dey, and has further made a present of 50,000 dollars; these sums were immediately applied to the equipment of three fresh cruisers. The Dey threatens the Americans with war, for not sending their tribute in stores, as he required, instead of specie.

Many captures have been made of our cruisers &c. during the week, among the most important are, a rich ship from Surinam, by lord Nelson; a valuable merchantman, by sir S. Smith; another Surinam ship, by the Diamond; and a French East Indian by the Pigmy.

The port of Brest is so closely blockaded, that no vessel can enter it.—On Tuesday 5 brigs making for the harbour, were captured, when three of them proved to be laden with naval stores—Eighteen sail of the line are ordered to be prepared at Brest for service.—One of the Deal pilots has been seized at Calais, and five men, her crew, sent to prison.

On Friday arrived at Portmouth the Diomed, Admiral Sir R. Curtis, Jupiter, Brave, and Hindostan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk, and Favorite, laden with stores from the same place. This squadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-Union, homeward bound French East Indian, burthen 800 tons, and valued at 100,000£. Several more might have been taken had they sooner known of the commencement of hostilities.

A French brig, called Le Vigilant, from Port-au-Prince, has been captured and sent into Falmouth, by the Resolution. She is laden with sugar and coffee being the whole produce of the island; and had been 55 days on her passage. The captain reports, that just before he failed, the French ship La Virginie, capt. Le Noir, arrived there from Havre, having on board several ladies, as passengers, when she was boarded by the blacks, who murdered the captain and crew, and sent the women into the country, and after every thing had been taken from the vessel, it was burnt. The French ships of war were waiting for instructions from France at the time the Vigilant failed, and about 12 sail were lying at Port-au-Prince. The island was very healthy; the blacks were supposed to be 80,000 strong, and scarcely a night passed without the commission of some outrage.

A report has been circulated of the capture of the Duke of Kent, on his way from Gibraltar.

The Hamburg mail has brought intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Sweden by a convention.

The dispatches sent off to the Hague against this, Mr. East, the messenger, on Saturday, contained definitive orders was sent by the way of Helvoet, and to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Scheweling. The former was arrested. The latter made his way to England.

Numerous arrests are said to have taken place at Paris, within these few days several emigrants have been sent to the Temple.

Private intelligence from France states that the cordon of 20,000 Austrians on the frontiers of Italy is complete, but orders have been sent for 15,000 more troops to join it. This has offended Murat, who had demanded new reinforcements from France. Not only the Italian troops, but the French conscripts deserted, in bands of 20 or 30, over to the Austrians. Generals Verdier, Pully and Florella, agree only in their hatred to Murat. The demand of occupying Sicily with French troops has been refused for the third time.

A letter from Algiers, dated April 25, says, Mr. Falcon, the British consul, has been exposed to the most eminent danger. An officer of the Regency and a party of guards summoned him to open his house, the domestics fled, the house was broke open, and two Turkish women found in it, were condemned to receive each 500 blows with a stick. One of the slaves having made confession which criminated the consul and his secretary—they were both seized, sent on board a vessel, and committed immediately to put to sea.

Our government, it is said, have received advices that the Dutch will not be suffered to remain neutral. The French have resolved to send no more mails to England, but the English mails to France are sent to Dover in their regular course.

Letters by the Dutch mail states, that an army of 13,000 men, under the appellation of the “Army of Hanover,” had been collected at Coverden, in order to be immediately marched against the electorate.

A private letter from Paris states—“On the 12th inst. orders were sent for the French troops in Italy, to occupy Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Farentum, and other ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. On the same day instructions were forwarded to all French agents in Italy, to inflict upon the sequestration of all English property.”

Another attempt has been made by the French government to renew the negotiation. A new proposition was on Wednesday presented by the Dutch ambassador to Lord Hawkebury: but it was of so inadmissible a description, as to be instantly rejected.

The Auckland packet sailed yesterday morning from Dover for Calais, as a flag of truce with dispatches in answer to those which we received from Mr. Talbot on Saturday. The packet returned in the afternoon, brought in intelligence, that the two packets which were detained, the Prince of Wales and the Nancy, are to be liberated, and were expected to sail to day. We have not heard whether Mr. Talbot is to be suffered to return home, we rather think that is not, for as his return is much wished by his majesty's ministers, he would of course avail himself of the opportunity of coming home in the Auckland packet.

Mr. Liston, our ambassador at the Hague, has not as was generally reported, been thrown into prison; but the consular decree has certainly extended to all the English in Holland. Mr. East, the messenger, has been arrested, & general Victor has ordered the crews of three English packets, and the agent for the packets at Helvoetshuis, to be thrown into prison—Disputes, we understand have been sent to Holland, to recall Mr. Liston. M. Schimmel-pennink will of course depart immediately. His present situation must be extremely irksome. It is supposed that a message will tomorrow be delivered to both houses of Parliament from his majesty, announcing, that his majesty has ordered letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the Dutch.

Spain may be expected to obey the commands of France; but Bonaparte will attempt to delay our hostilities against her for the purpose of enabling her to bring home her treasures and galleons. His majesty's ministers, however, will see through this artifice, and we have no doubt will order all Spanish ships to be detained and sent into British ports. The rich Manila squadron put into Table bay, as sir Roger Curtis was leaving the Cape. It consists of a ship of the line and frigates, all laden with bullion, to the amount, it is said, of four million sterling. What riches in store for our gallant tars!

But this Bonaparte, it seems, attempts to justify himself by the Law of Nations, which he allows gives him a right to seize the persons of British subjects in his territories; because we have taken ships, and made French subjects prisoners, without a previous declaration of war. Where did the contumacious learn the Law of Nations? In one of his new fangled chaffs of the National Institute?

A formal declaration of war is not necessary. The recall of ambassadors is a sufficient declaration of war, and proves that two countries are from that moment to be considered as in a state of war. In future, foreigners will be unwilling to visit France; for they will have no guarantee, that the customs and usages of civilized nations will be extended to them, or that their persons will be respected. The arbitrary power of the first magistrate may in a moment confine them to perish in the dark recesses of the temple, or to rot in the damp dungeons of the Conciergerie.

We informed our readers, that Mr. Tierney was to join the present ministers. He has been appointed treasurer of the navy in the room of Mr. Bragge. The appointment will, we believe, be gazetted this evening. Mr. Tierney will certainly be a most valuable acquisition.

Our Port letters continue to announce to us the success of our tars.

The Hazard sloop of war, which was erroneously reported to have been taken, has brought an account of the capture of a French frigate. She was watching the motions of our Channel Fleet, when admiral Cornwallis, willing no doubt that she should have a nearer view of it, sent a frigate after her.—She fired a few guns and struck.

Our Dover letter mentions the capture of a fine French West-Indian, and that a heavy firing was heard yesterday evening from the Westward.

When Mr. Liston, our ambassador in Holland, discovered the measures taken there against the English, it was suspected that no British messenger would be allowed to leave the country, and particularly it was supposed no one would be able to sail from Helvoetshuis, the usual place of embarkation. To guard

against this, Mr. East, the messenger, was sent by the way of Helvoet, and to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Scheweling. The former was arrested. The latter made his way to England.

A considerable number of troops have been recently marched into Calais, or quartered along the adjacent coast.

The report was generally credited at Calais, that the chief command of all the forces in that part of the republic had been given to general Massena, whose arrival from Paris was daily expected. Massena has during the last two years been boasting in Paris of the facility with which he could invade England, many curious conversations, and some warm debates on the subject have occurred between him and English gentlemen into whose company he has occasionally fallen. He is one of the most dashing, and at the same time avaricious generals in the French service. He would, no doubt, be very happy to levy contributions on London.

MAY 21.

Telegraphic dispatches.—The marine prefect of Brest announces, under date this day, that two English frigates have taken two French ships in the bay of Audierne.

MAY 23.

An arrête was this day communicated to the three assemblies.

After inserting our orders of council for laying an embargo on French and Dutch ships, and for issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and the maritime prefect's dispatch given above, it orders all French commanders to commence hostilities against English ships. It follows orders as follows:

3. All English enrolled in the militia, and not less than eighteen, nor more than sixty, or bearing his Britannic majesty's commission, who are now in France, shall be immediately made prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic made prisoners by British ships or subjects, before the declaration of war.

4. All English enrolled in the militia, and not less than eighteen, nor more than sixty, or bearing his Britannic majesty's commission, who are now in France, shall be immediately made prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic made prisoners by British ships or subjects, before the declaration of war.

The arrête is followed by a reflection, that we have committed hostilities, without any declaration of war, and without any of the forms required by nations, following the odious principle of a public right set up for ourselves alone.

FALMOUTH, May 25.

Ten o'clock, P.M.—I this moment learn, that the Gannet sloop of war has arrived, and brought in with her the Dutch Bark Factor, capt. Hopper, from Demarara, for Middleburgh, with sugar, cotton, &c. She captured her this moment in company with the Active cutter. The Gannet has also taken, and sent for Mount's Bay, a French brig, from Martinique for Havre, and a Dutch ship from Demarara, which she sent for Plymouth.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

We have accounts from the Baltic, which lay, the Danes have been busily employed in fortifying the entrance of the sound, at Elsinore. They have sunk batteries almost to the channel's edge.

FREDERICK-TOWN, July 19.

We have had no rain for forty days—the kitchen gardens are burnt up, and scarcely a vegetable can be produced in Frederick or for many miles round it. The crops of corn, it is feared, will be poor indeed—We are informed by a gentleman from Geneva, that no rain has been had there for ninety one days.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Letter from the West Indies. Captain Erving, of the sloop Sally, who arrived last evening in 16 days from Antigua, has communicated the following intelligence. That advice was received on the eve of his departure, that Tobago was taken by the British forces—that an expedition had failed from Antigua, consisting of 5 sail of the line and 7000 troops, against Martinique, and that four 74's with the Diamonds, Emerald, and Venus frigates, had cut out of Fort Royal and St. Pierre's (Mar.) 32 sail of French vessels of different descriptions. The big Busy, had sent three prizes into Antigua, one of which was very valuable, from the coast of Guinea, having on board 373 slaves, 130 boxes of gold dust, and 135 Elephant's teeth. A squadron, consisting of 7 sail of the line, and four transports with troops, had arrived at Barbadoes from Europe, which captured four French vessels on their passage. A very severe impress took place just before the departure of an expedition against Martinique—The American vessels in port were stripped of all their hands in one night, but such as had protections, or could prove their citizenship, were released the next day.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought dispatches for M. Pichon, the French minister, we are favored with the following particulars.

That a short time previous to their sailing from Martinique (which was on the 4th inst.) a French transport ship of 14 guns, arrived there after a very short passage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Massena, had been ordered by the French government to take possession of the city of Hamburg, which was effected—the shipping and other British property, was seized and confiscated. It was also understood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There has been several captures of English vessels made by the French, which have been sent into Martinique and Guadaloupe, particularly a government schooner of 16 guns, captured off Martinique by the Curieux corvette, of 18 guns, and sent into St. Pierre's. Martinique is blockaded by two ships of the line, two frigates and a sloop of war.

Adm. Joyeuse, governor of Martinique, had issued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the island. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and state that the English lost 150 killed and wounded, and the French 225—the garrison of St. Lucia consisted of 400, and the English forces employed of 4000 men—immediately after the capture, the squadron

divided into separate divisions, and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French Republic,

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, general of division, inspector general of the French Infantry, captain general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, To the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, and to the army.

CITIZENS,

The English government will have war!

In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal BONAPARTE, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could inflame to France the enjoyment of that tranquility, of which he has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end—but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the innumerable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone it directs its attacks but against the whole world. Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shores to the Orinoco, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny. In the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the seas is devolved. Among the powers which have supported the destructive war, which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already so vigorously fought your soldiers—You brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondroote, on the coasts of Flanders and Holland—Prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy who, regardless of honor and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember Quiberon, the Camp of St.



LEXINGTON, AUGUST 9.

Not having received the number of votes given for members of congress, in all the counties, we shall omit publishing any until all the returns are received.

In the first District, it is supposed Matthew Lyon is elected.

In the second District, John Boyle, without opposition.

In the third District, it is thought Matthew Walton is elected.

In the fourth District, Thomas Sandford, nearly certain.

In the fifth District, John Fowler, without opposition.

In the sixth District, G. M. Bedinger, nearly certain.

ELECTION RETURNS,
SENATORS.

Clarke--Richard Hickman.

Fleming--Michael Cadby.

Franklin & Gallatin--B. Pemberton.

Mason--Joseph Delha.

Nelson--Austin Hubbard.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bourbon--Maurice Langhorne, Wm. Mitchell, Robinson,

Bruce.

Clark--John Donaldson, Wm. M. Mullan.

Fayette--Wm. Russell, Jas. Hughes, James True, Henry Clay.

Fleming--Jno. Stockton, Jno. Finley.

Franklin--John Rowan.

Garrison--James Thompson, Henry Pawling.

Henry & Gallatin--Anthony Bartlett.

Harrison--James Ward, Alexander Campbell.

Jefferson--James Taylor, Fortunatus Colby.

Jessamine--Joshua Lewis.

Lincoln--Wm. Logan, Jos. Welsh.

Mason--Melfre, Grayson, Lamb, Kerchival and Dougherty.

Mercer--John Adair, John Bridges, James Rea.

Montgomery--Thos. Fletcher, Jilson Payne.

Nelson--James Cox, Adam Guthrie,

Thos. Roberts.

Scott--John Thompson, Fielding Bradford.

Sheriff--Bland W. Ballard, James Wardlow.

Woodford--Richd. Young, Thomas Bullock.

By a gentleman who came in the stage last night from Frederickburgh, we learn that James Thompson Calender was drowned a few mornings since, either by accident or design. He was in the constant practice of bathing every morning.

Ax. Advertiser.

There was no truth in the report of the capture of the Duke of Kent, on his way home from Gibraltar. He arrived in England on the 26th of May, and appeared at court the 28th.

M. Jerome Bonaparte, brother to the First Consul, has arrived at Washington, from the West Indies, via Norfolk. Report incorrectly stated that he had come on to this city.

Fed. Gaz.

The English news-papers have entered into the war with great spirit, and at the end of harvest, the public mind in England is very likely to be wrought up to the highest pitch of zeal against the French. The political *tapis* already presents many new and unexampled circumstances.

The state of political characters of course is a very remarkable one.

Mr. Addington the bosom friend of Mr. Pitt, prime minister of England, in name and form, and salaries.

Mr. Pitt himself out of office, yet lending a vigorous aid to the ministerial measures.

Mr. Fox, always a friend to peace and to a reform of political measures and expenditures, now giving his voice in a qualified way for war.

Mr. Sheridan supporting the principles of a renewal of war with France.

Mr. Grey alone of all the old whig party, opposed to the renewal of war.

Mr. Tierney accepting from the ministry the office of treasurer of the navy, and of course becoming the supporter of all the measures of the administration.

Lord Grenville the cousin of Mr. Pitt, in the highest rage for war, yet in open hostility to the administration.

Mr. Windham in the same temper with Lord Grenville.

It is said that all these contradictions are to be explained by the following circumstances,

That (Mr. Jenkinson) Lord Liverpool continues to be the curtain counsellor of the British king.

That the British king entertains a strong personal dislike towards Mr. Pitt.

That Mr. Addington has been put into office to secure the aid and influence of Mr. Pitt.

That the Grenville party composed of Windham and a few others, are offended with Pitt for not deserting Addington, and for countenancing Hawkesbury, Young Jenkinson.

On the other hand different views and considerations actuate the whigs, Fox, Sheridan, &c.

They are sensible that the war carried on must be a desperate one; that to provide the means, will require immense

rigeur and danger of revolt by the English people; that to restrain them a strong government (that is a government of terror and cruelty) must be kept up; and that sacrifices such as Despard, Sidney and Russel, must be occasionally offered up on the altar of Belona.

The leaders of the whigs, perceive that they would be the first victims to this English Robespierre; and they have for some time determined, like Ciceron and Atticus, to take ground upon which they may be secure from at least the first dangers.

These latter circumstances, however, point out with an awful significance the desperation and misery which may be expected from the present war.

* * *

NORFOLK, July 16.

Captain Flynn, who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the capture of the island of Mona, was received; the information relied on, and deemed au-

thentic.

NEW-YORK, July 19:

A letter from St. Pierre's Martinique, of the 30th June, received by the brig Phoebe, mentions that all British merchants were ordered to leave that island immediately. This letter does not say a word about the English cutting vessels out of St. Pierre's, but observes that all the French ships are gone to Port Royal.

BOSTON, July 21:

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.
By Capt. Snow arrived here in the Harlequin, from Liverpool, (N. S.) we learn the capture of the French Islands of St. Peters and Miquelon, with seven sail of Merchantmen, two of the ships loaded with fish and oil for France. A shallop, with fifteen men, who had escaped, and were bound to Boston, were taken by a boat out of Liverpool, and sent to Halifax.

NORFOLK, July 19.

We learn by the brig Friendship, captain Wilman from Aux Cayes, arrived on Sunday, that the situation of the inhabitants in the island of St. Domingo, was extremely distressing. The brigands in the neighborhood of Aux Cayes, have surrounded the place in such a close manner, that it is impossible to obtain forage for their cattle, without a strong force being employed to procure it.

Turkeys were selling at the enormous price of 8 to 10 dollars each; fowls two dollars, and vegetables in proportion.

Two vessels with passengers on board have been captured by British cruisers and sent to Jamaica. The Friendship was boarded by an English armed vessel, but being an American was permitted to pass unmolested. Between 50 and 60 passengers came in the above vessel; and as the British cruisers intercept all reinforcements, the inhabitants of St. Domingo were flying in all directions.

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FOR SALE.

I will sell a likely YOUNG NEGRO MAN, under a good character, low for cash.

JOHN M'CREEERY.

Winchester, August 2d, 1803.



FOR SALE,
The Valuable Stallion,
SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jessamine county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.
August 7th 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a TRACT OF LAND, on Mill creek, near Drenan's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by a survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.
August 8th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court in a suit in chancery, wherein Wilson Cary Nicholas, was complainant, & James Morrison, and Joseph H. Daveis, executors of the late will and testament of George Nicholas deceased, were defendants. The following real and personal property will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the places and times herein afterwards mentioned, to wit—All the interest of which George Nicholas died seized and possessed, and which is now vested in the said James Morrison, and Joseph H. Daveis, under the will of the said George Nicholas, deceased, of and to the Bourbon Furnace, Forge, and the lands thereto belonging, and the lands held by him as a member of the United Iron Company, at the Bourbon Furnace, on the 12th day of September next, the sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until the said property is sold.

Two tracts of land, lying and being on the waters of Eagle creek, containing twenty thousand acres, which were granted to the said George Nicholas by Patent, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1788, and sundry slaves, the property of the late George Nicholas, which were comprised in a mortgage executed by the said George Nicholas, to Wilson Miles Cary, and since mortgaged to Wilson Cary Nicholas, at the Court House door in Lexington, on the 19th day of September next.

And some other personal property comprised in the said mortgages, at the house of Mrs. Nicholas, in Lexington, on the 20th day of September next.

The sales at the Court House door, in Lexington, and at Mrs. Nicholas's house, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until sold. The whole of the said property will be sold, or so much as will raise the sum of £ 3086 14 1 4, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, from the 1st day of January 1798, to the time of sale.

Jos. Payne,
James Boyd,
John M'Intire,
Thomas Bodley,
John Bradford, &
Thomas Hart, jun.

Connors.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by Josiah Ashurst, living four miles from Paris, on the waters of Kennedy's creek, a black Mare, two years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a star in her forehead—Appraised to Thirty Dollars.

JOHN GRAHAM.
Bourbon county, head waters of Green creek, near the Presbyterian Meeting house, Davy's Fork. August 2d, 1803.

A copy. Teste.

Wm. GARRARD, jun. c. b. c.

August 29th, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday in October next, the trustees of the Town of Clarksville, will proceed to sell on the premises, all the unfold half acre Lots in said Town, at which time & place, those who claim Lots in said town (for which they have received no deeds) are requested to make their claims known to the board of trustees.

By order of the Board.

SAM. GWATHMEY, Clk.

July 30th, 1803.

Lexington and Olympian Spring STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and proposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with A. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

S. D.

To the Springs,	21
Mount Sterling,	15
Winchester,	9
With Mr. Galloway, Winchester,	15
To the Springs,	7 6
Mount Sterling,	9
Lexington,	15
With Mr. Simpson, Mount Sterling,	9
To the Springs,	7 6
Winchester,	15
Lexington,	21

Each passenger will be allowed 10 lbs. baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound—from Winchester to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places. He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable



From The MARGATE NEW GUIDE.

SAPPHICS.

BOY, sweep the shop; the chocolate prepare, wife;
Here comes the Countess rattling down the high street:
Hark! 'tis her chariot turning round the corner,
Boy, clear the counter.
Madam; permit me (opening the coach door,
Placing the step, and holding out his elbow;) Sure the young lady will not like to wait long,
Better get out, Miss.

What will it please your ladyship to see first?
Dimity, Sarsnet, Lawn, or India Muslin?

China Silk Hose, what all the Ladies wear now;
Clocks at the ankle.

This too deserves, my lady, your attention;
Where will you see so sweet a Calimanco?
None can excel it in Margate I assure you,

No, nor in London.

May I presume your ladyship to tempt now?
Never did I see so elegant a Lute-string!
Boy, put her ladyship's things in the Coach—"and

"Now—for my bill sir."

Three yards of Cambric, eight and forty shillings,
Hose, Calimanco, Calico, and Muslin,
Just twenty-two pounds, seventeen and six pence;

Right to a farthing.

DIVERSITY.

TWO waggons travelling different ways, happened to meet at a place where the passage was so narrow as to render it difficult passing each other; a dispute consequently arose who should turn out of the road to let the other go by. One of them roared out, "If you do not turn out immediately, I'll serve you as I did the other fellow just now." This address had the desired effect; the other expecting to have some disagreeable trick served on him, should he disobey, immediately turned his team to one side of the road; but as his opponent passed him, he desir'd to know how he had serv'd the other man.—Why, (said he,) the stubborn rascal swore he would not turn out for me, so I turned out for him!"

NOTICE,

THAT we shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts for processioning lands," at Thomas's station, on the head of Kennedy's creek, on the 17th day of August next, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the improvement and special calls in an entry, made in the name of Joseph Kennedy, on pre-emption warrant, on the 8th day of June, in the year 1780; and amended on the 20th day of December, in the year 1782—and also, on the same day to proceed down said Kennedy's creek, to the improvement of John Kennedy (son of John) to establish the identity thereof, by the testimony of witnesses, and also, the special calls in his entry, on pre-emption warrant, made the 8th day of June, 1780: and to do such other and further acts therein, as may be deemed necessary, and agreeably to law.

THOMAS KENNEDY,
JOS. PENN.
19th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet at the house of Richard Crooks, on Flat creek, on the 23d day of August next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony to establish the calls of an entry, made in the name of Benjamin Fisher, of 500 acres on a treasury warrant, made the 20th June, 1780, on the waters of Flat creek, on the West side of said creek, to John Thomas Clark's pre-emption on the North, including two cabbins; and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. They will adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

RICHD. CROOKS.

July 30, 1803.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

MAY TERM, 1803.
David Williamson, Complainant;
Against
John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state, that another copy be posted at the court-house door in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Teste,
THO. ARNOLD, C. B. C. T.

NOTICE.

THAT having received instructions from the Secretary of War to cause to be erected at this place the following buildings, to wit:

An Arsenal for arms, &c. of brick, eighty feet long and thirty-two wide, two stories high, ten feet each in the clear, with a cellar, and foundation of stone under the whole, of five feet below the surface and three feet above, with brick pillars under the sleepers of the lower story. The walls to be the length of two bricks and a half for the lower story, and two for the upper story.

A Brick Magazine for powder, requiring about 35,000 good brick, and a Barrack, requiring about the same quantity.

Proposals will, therefore, be received by the subscriber, at the post-office in this place, (post paid) until the first of August next, inclusive, for making and laying the brick, for all or any of the above buildings per thousand and the stone work per perch. The stone, lime and sand being delivered on the spot, and like-wise wood for burning the brick. A reasonable sum in cash will be advanced to any one contracting or commencing the work, and the balance paid on its being completed. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker or undertakers, for the faithful performance of the work, which must be commenced without delay, and completed as soon as possible.

Any one wishing to make separate proposals for either making or laying the brick will do.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Superintendent, New-Port,
Campbell county, Ky.

11th July, 1803.

Bourbon county, scd.

Taken up by Horbin Branham, living about three quarters of a mile from the forks of the Blue Lick and from Work roads, a

BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the off buttock with D. and on the off shoulder with B, five years old, a large bell on; appraised to 12l. Aquilla Parker, J.P.

May 16, 1803.

Madison, to wit:

Taken up by James Thomas, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Muddy creek, a BLACK MARE, three years old this spring, supposed to be 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder 69; appraised to 10l.

John Campbell.
May 21, 1803.

+

2

FOUR SALE

382 1/4 acres of LAND with a good log House, and about fifty acres cleared, in Clarke county, including the Ferry & Ware House (known by Holder's landing.) Also 700 acres of the first quality, on the waters of Stoner, about six miles from Paris, Bourbon county. Also 120 acres on Lulbulgrud, adjoining the Old Fields, Clarke county. Also, the celebrated running horse RODNEY, (late the property of gen. Adair and Leonard Claiborne) with some valuable Mares and Colts.

I will take lands for pay in Henderson's grant, or any other place on the Ohio, from any person who may wish to purchase the above property. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the first mentioned place

SAM. R. COMBS.

July 1803.

ALEX PARKER & Co.

Have just Received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former Assortment,
Rose and striped blankets assorted,
Twilled, gray, blue, & striped coat-
ings,
Blue and drab knaps,
Channels and Bailes assorted,
Chinzes and calicoses assorted,
4-4 Irish linen assorted,
6-4 Plain and figured cambrick mu-
slins,

Kid and Morocco slippers assorted,
Loaf Sugar and Coffee,
Madeira and Port wine,
Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard,
Indigo, White lead, Spruce, Oaker,
and Tanner's oil,
Queens', Glass, and China ware,
Knives and forks assorted,
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for CASH.

Lexington, July 18th, 1803.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,

N O T E S

ON THE NAVIGATION

OF THE

M I S S I S S I P P I ;
WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passa-
ges in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS

AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,
in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200
COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work

The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be laid in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents

Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

* * * Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the Guardian, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant,

Against

Robert Price, Robert Mobly and

James Parberry, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John Edwards and David Williamson, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants by their counsels, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court-house, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.

THO. ARNOLD, C. B. C. T.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all whom it may concern,

THAT we, or one of us, will

attend the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember, with the commissioners ap-
pointed by the county court of

Clarke, at Peyton's spring, and im-

provement in said county, on a small

branch of the South Fork of Lick-
ing, about 200 poles from Said's old

mill on Stoner, where the road

passes Stoner, leading from Win-

chester to the Small Mountain; and

to continue from day to day until

the business is done, to perpetuate

the testimony of witnesses to estab-

lish the several calls in an entry made

October the 6th, 1780, and survey

made in the name of Timothy Pey-

ton, on a pre-emption warrant of

1000 acres, on a small branch of the

South Fork of Licking, including a

remarkable rock spring, and im-

provement made by Crittenden and

company; then and there to do

such other things as they shall think

necessary, and the law requires.

William Haney,

James Matson.

July 25th.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glass and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hired Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery, In his assortment of Merchandise, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira,

Sherry, and Old Teneriffe

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate,

Raisins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Alpice,

Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone,

Copperas, Allum, Indigo,

Madder and Logwood.

FISH, Salmon, Shad, and Herrings, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels, Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards

Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, En-lush and Dutch Scythes, Brushes of various kinds, Narkeens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do.

Large and El-gant White Cotton Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care,

and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter,

(By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANTIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book

Muslins, Gingbams, an elegant as-

sortment of Buttons, Maffi, Furri

Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth,

Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersail-